

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF CRAB FROM THE CALIFORNIA PLIOCENE.

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The specimen here described was given to the United States National Museum by Mr. J. Z. Gilbert, of Los Angeles, California, who obtained it from the foundation of one of the large buildings in that city. Mr. Gilbert states that it was associated with a large number of marine shells embedded in blue clay; that it is the same formation as outcrops on the south side of the Hill Street hills at Fourth Street and Broadway; and that the formation lies unconformably under the fresh-water gravel, sand, and boulders, and at an angle of about 35°.

CANCER URBANUS, new species.

Plate 59.

Type-locality.—Los Angeles, California; from foundation of large building; Pliocene period; J. Z. Gilbert, collector and donor; 1914.

Holotype.—Cat. No. 324300, U.S.N.M. A single specimen embedded in blue clay. Only the carapace remains and that is imperfect, especially as to the margins. Carapace narrow, actual width 44 mm., measured between antero-lateral sinuses; estimated width at the same place, 48 mm.; length, about 34 mm. There are two diagonal breaks on the left side of the carapace with corresponding faults; the width of the right half is therefore more nearly normal. The surface is about equally convex from side to side and from front to back. The interregional depressions are deep; surface uneven, closely granulate, the granules larger and more prominent on the most elevated portions. (See pl. 59.) Antero-lateral teeth 9, including the tooth at the lateral angle of the carapace and at the outer angle of the orbit; teeth acute, their margins straight, anterior margin usually considerably shorter than posterior margin; margins of seventh or widest tooth nearly equal. Edge of front and orbit broken away, but the furrows which lead back from the sinuses of the anterior margin are deep.

Posterior and postero-lateral margins granulate; it is impossible to tell if there is a postero-lateral tooth or spine.

Of the species now inhabiting the California coast, this species resembles most *C. antennarius* Stimpson.¹ This last has also an uneven surface, with longitudinal furrows and thickened teeth alternating along the anterior margin; its granulation is much more even than in the fossil form, and the antero-lateral teeth longer and more curved.

¹ Proc. California Acad. Sci., vol. 1, 1856, p. 88.